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THE SALOON AND THE BREWER

"It is the brewer and not the saloonkeeper that should be regulated," declares an indignant citizen in a letter to a New York newspaper. "There is nothing primarily wrong with the saloon; the wrong rests with its underlying management."

"The brewer is the cause of the unpopularity of the saloon. The distiller never backs a saloon; he finds his greatest difficulty in the fact that the saloon is either owned outright or is controlled through lease or contract by its unfriendly friend, the brewer."

"The majority of saloons are operated by upright men, more than anxious to conduct a clean, decent business. On the other hand, the dive, the dump, the evil type of saloon, is owned by the brewer and whenever he finds that the place doesn't sell enough beer he changes the 'owner,' just as he would change a clerk in his brewery."

WHAT IS A NOODLE?

The department of agriculture is agitated over the problem. "What are noodles?" Also over the connected problems of the precise nature of spaghetti and macaroni. There is going to be a formal hearing on May 14 to decide these momentous questions.

Noodles, according to the Century dictionary, consist of "dough formed into long, narrow strips, or sometimes into other shapes, dried and used in soup." This seems fairly simple. Of course, everybody—except possibly government officials—knows what noodles are, but it is gratifying to have the backing of the lexicon. There are human noodles, too, but they have nothing to do with this inquiry.

Spaghetti is almost as easily disposed of. The same authority corroborates the general unlearned impression that this is a similar substance, made "in the form of cords, smaller than ordinary macaroni, but several times larger than the threads of vermicelli."

That brings us to a consideration of macaroni, which might carelessly be described as a larger variety of spaghetti, made in the form of pipes instead of strings. But, ignoring the mystery of how the holes get into the macaroni, we find after a little research that macaroni "usually" have holes in it—that it may just as well come in the shape of ribbons or strings or threads or lozenges or disks or squares or curl paper or any other of fifty-seven or more varieties.

In other words, all this sort of stuff is macaroni, as any Italian can testify. Noodles, which are not distinctly German at all, in spite of their name, are simply ribbons of macaroni, and spaghetti is strings of macaroni. These conclusions are respectfully submitted to the department of agriculture.

FEDERAL SUFFRAGISTS REBUKED

A group of New York suffragists recently called on Senator O'Gorman and tried to win his support for a suffrage amendment to the United States constitution. And this was the senator's reply:

"Why manifest such a lack of confidence in your cause by abandoning the methods that have already won you eleven states? States that want woman suffrage can bestow it now as freely and effectively as the federal government could if the federal constitution were amended for that purpose. The sole effect of the proposed amendment seems to be to force woman suffrage on states that are opposed to it. I cannot favor this compulsory method. It violates every principle of home rule or local self-government. This question, in my judgment, should be settled by each state for itself."

It would be hard to frame a clearer or more forcible statement of the argument against federal action on woman suffrage, and of the futility of the campaign by one faction of suffragists who are not content with the progress of the movement state by state. The New York women, anyone might suppose, have plenty of work cut out for them just now in winning their own state suffrage amendment, without trying to arrange matters so as to force suffrage on other states that may not want it.

If women are a command respect and influence in politics, they must be logical. They must recognize that the most powerful argument for granting suffrage to a community that wants it—the right of all citizens to self-government—operates just as powerfully against forcing the franchise on a community that does not want it and, by that same token, is not prepared for it.

TORPEDOING AMERICAN CITIZENS

For one nation's warship to torpedo another nation's merchant vessel is what international law terms "an act of war." That is, it is a hostile act which requires apology and reparation if the two nations are to continue their friendly relations.

All the intricacies and quibbles of diplomatic argument cannot obscure the fact that Germany committed such an offense when a German submarine attacked the American merchantman, Gulfight, off the Selly Islands, without warning, wrecking the ship and killing three Americans.

The policy of the United States with regard to such matters was established definitely by President Wilson in his reply to the German war-zone proclamation of Feb. 4. He said:

"If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith, and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the act in other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily existing between the two governments."

"If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability of such acts of their naval authorities, and take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

That declaration met the unanimous approval of the nation. It represented the nation's will then, and represents it now. The government cannot retreat from the position taken, and the people do not want it to retreat.

A FOOLISH LIQUOR POLICY

When the Russian government attacked the liquor traffic, it wisely struck at vodka, the very drink responsible for nearly all the demoralization of the Russian peasantry. When the French government turned against alcohol, it banished absinthe, the chief poison of French brains.

When Great Britain, early in the war, turned its attention to the liquor traffic, all it did was to tax beer 200 per cent higher, thereby raising the retail price of a glass. The result was that the consumption of beer decreased one-third, and the consumption of whisky and gin increased accordingly. This unwise tax has a good deal to do with the wave of drunkenness that has driven the British government to desperate remedies.

It ought to be obvious to any country or community that if any sort of liquor is to be discriminated against it should be strong spirits. And in all cases where prohibition is involved, it is probably wiser to begin, as Russia has done, by prohibiting the beverages containing the most alcohol, and then, if further steps are desired, eliminating the milder beverages gradually.

BUYING MARITAL IMMUNITY

From Chicago comes a new type of matrimonial separation. Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Drain, after twenty years of married life, decided that they couldn't live together any longer on account of the husband's drinking and bad temper. They thereupon made out and signed the following agreement:

"April 15, 1915. We have this day entered into an agreement that I, Hyman Drain, shall keep away from my wife, Rose, because we cannot get along together; also that I will be in good humor; and my wife here-with gives me \$1. for which I promise to keep away from her and her property forever."

"Hyman Drain."

"Rose Drain."

They handed the document to the police judge, before whom they had been arraigned for disorderly conduct. The judge filed away the agreement and let them go.

There are probably a good many abused wives who would gladly purchase lifelong immunity at the same price.

The San Francisco fair has achieved the remarkable record of 5,000,000 visitors for the first two months. Its attendance of more than 2,000,000 in the first month was more than any other exposition ever attained in the first five weeks. The crowds keep right on pouring in; only once or twice, in spite of occasional bad weather, have they fallen below 40,000 a day. If the rate of 2,500,000 a month is maintained through the summer and fall, by December San Francisco will have beaten Chicago's record of 21,500,000 paid admissions. A few weeks ago it seemed impossible that any such record could be expected. Now there are few persons, even in the cynical east who are disposed to shed gloom on San Francisco's hopes.

Chicago "prosperity parade" and her 125,000 idle strikers are two facts hard to reconcile. But then, Chicago never worried much about consistency.

Turkey is reported to have raised a loan of \$1,000,000 in Berlin.

A strike of Springfield, Mass., carmen has been reported.

NEWSY ITEMS CULLED FROM LIVE TOPICS THROUGHOUT STATE

PHOENIX, May 10.—J. M. Aitken of Prescott, who many years ago made Phoenix his home has returned there to assume the duties of manager of the W. H. Constable Ice and Cold Storage Company recently purchased by a group of northern Arizona capitalists. Aitken has resided in Arizona thirty-one years and aside from his large circle of acquaintances in business circles of the state is well known to southwestern sportsmen as a crack trap and live bird marksman.

Announcement was made here of the opening of railroad spur which runs from Superior, Arizona, to connect with the lines of the Arizona Eastern railroad at Webster. The property was built by the Maxima copper company for the purpose of furnishing an outlet for the ore being mined by that company which is now being shipped to the American Smelting & Refining Co. at Hayden. The operation of the line and the attendant reduction in the cost of transportation has also made possible the working of a number of small properties in the Superior district. The line was declared to have been completed April 29th, but several trains of ore cars were run out yesterday, such being the first. At an early date a regular schedule will be established on the road it being the intention of the company to operate gasoline motor cars for passenger service.

L. R. Gardner, a member of the board of supervisors of Navajo county and who represented that county in the twenty-third territorial legislature, is a member of the house of representatives in Phoenix where he appeared before the appropriation committee of the house discussing the situation which confronts the residents of his county who were affected by the recent damaging flood of the Little Colorado river. Gardner is desirous of having the state make an appropriation for the relief of his community although he is willing to have the same take the shape of a loan. He tells many details of the flood which destroyed the Lyman canal. The direct losses according to Mr. Gardner amount to a total of 156,500 to which should be added an indirect loss of crops not matured of approximately \$7,000. In addition to having sustained the loss Gardner says that the crops of the past week will prove a real hardship to the live stock industry, the sheep interests being especially hard hit. Representative Froese of Navajo county and Mrs. Berry, representative from Apache county are directing the efforts being made to secure the relief appropriation.

The storm which has proven expensive to the sheep men of northern Arizona has also worked a damage to the fruit interests especially the orchards of Yavapai county. A snow storm early this week, reported by arrivals from the north was quite general over Yavapai county, at Prescott being in excess of six inches. Telephone wires from the Verde Valley says that the orchards of Monroe and Winfield on the lower Verde were hard hit. The J. K. Hall ranch on Lower Lynch Creek reports a total loss of their peach and other fruit crops. It was the Hall ranch which produced the famous Verde peach which have been such an advertisement for that section in years past. The fruit commanding a ready market it was never able to supply. Charles Young has sent in word from Ferguson valley giving the information that not only was the fruit crop destroyed but a quantity of alfalfa was damaged. The Karnhart apple orchard in Kirkland valley was blighted from end to end, and the Fair Oaks orchard suffered severely the exact extent of which could not be ascertained.

J. J. Harrington, justice of the peace of the Jerome precinct at Jerome, Arizona, died recently at New York city from pneumonia. His trip east made for the purpose of accompanying the remains of his brother who died at Jerome and whose burial was made at the former home of the Harringtons in New York state. His illness came upon him suddenly and death was entirely unexpected.

To the credit and due to the generosity of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, Mrs. Anna Pigg, an Alaskan Indian, accompanied by her one year old child, is now en route from her recent home at Dewey, Arizona, to her native home on Copper River in Alaska. The railroad was assisted in its benevolence by generous residents of Dewey. Mrs. Pigg came to Arizona with her husband for his health some time ago. The couple had been married while Pigg was stationed in Alaska in the employ of a mining company. He was a sufferer from tuberculosis and came to Arizona to secure the benefits of this climate. He died leaving his wife destitute.

Monthly comparison published by London "Bankers' Magazine" of aggregate value of 381 securities dealt in on the Exchange, shows an appreciation during April of 25,336,000, lbs. or 1.1 per cent.

MAKING WAR "FRIGHTFUL"



MOTHERS' LEAGUE HAS PLENTY TO DO

Many Children Born Out of Wedlock, Immediately Following the War.

LONDON, May 10.—The work of the War Babies and Mothers' League, which has officially reported that more than 4,000 cases of the soldiers' children born out of wedlock, is described in a report by A. James Hills, its secretary. He says:

"The girl is very shy in giving up, and it is only at the last moment when she is frantic and distracted that she takes someone into her confidence. Before the baby is born, we feed the mother if she needs it and we arrange other details if she is unable to do so. If she needs clothes for the baby, for herself or for her other children, we give them."

By other children, Hills explained that many of the women who have to be assisted lived before the war as the wives of men now in the trenches. In most cases, obstacles, military or otherwise, stood in the way of marriage. An Irish girl, a Catholic, said she could not induce her man, a Protestant, to marry in her church, and she refused to do so in his, so they did without. These couples live quite as respectably as those legally united, however.

"In the majority of cases," continued Hills, "it is simply a matter of a young girl and a young man losing their heads when the man is going off to the front. Generally the pair are engaged."

We believe the government ought to pay these girls a regular separation allowance, such as is paid to wives of soldiers. Besides providing food and watching over the mother, the League gives her sewing to do, if she is able to do it. In order to promote a spirit of independence, where it is considered advisable, foster parents are found for the child and the mother is given a situation so as to make a fresh start in life.

The league has brought about the marriage of a number of couples. Marriages are not popular among the poor because of the expense. But with expenses paid, they are eager for the ceremony. The sum of \$2.50 is given for the license and a cheap wedding ring provided. It is significant that the men in the trenches in writing to the league always refer to their mates as wives. They seem extremely grateful for the assistance given these unfortunate women and they recognize their responsibility fully.

WAR AND LITERATURE.

In England several well known novelists have apparently abandoned the writing of romances, at least temporarily, for the topical attraction of war articles, says the London Standard. H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett and Jerome K. Jerome are the best known victims of the epidemic. The same thing is occurring in France. M. Mauriac writes almost every day in the Echo de Paris, and even the poet Jean Richepin composes glowing articles in admiration of the British Tommy.



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